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Sunday, September 8	20,000
Monday, September 9	65,245
Tuesday, September 10	51,713
Wednesday, September 11	45,000
Thursday, September 12	42,154
Friday, September 13	54,182
Saturday, September 14	62,127
Total	358,017
Daily average (Sunday, excepted)	53,100

The Last Honors.
In the East Room of the White House this morning, after its rest overnight in that historic home of American great men, lies the body of our murdered President. Presently there will be the sound of muffled drums, and the tramp of feet. The portals of the mansion will open, and on the shoulders of sad-faced, bronzed warriors the form so greatly identified with place since this hermit Republic began to grow to the proportions of a world power will come forth for the last time, while drums sound and colors droop and troops salute the noble dead.

Then will begin that final public appearance, that farewell progress, which in advance cannot be contemplated without emotion; without the sorrowful thought that when this day shall end, the nation and the people of the Capital City will have done all that they could to demonstrate their affection and grief, and that thenceforth President McKinley will be but a memory cherished in unending sadness.

Few among the mighty throngs of us who would like to gaze once more upon the face of him who has gone before us into the presence of the All Father may hope to do so. Fewer still will be able to enter the Rotunda of the Capitol to join in the prayers over the bier of the proto-martyr. But every heart in this community and in the whole land will join in the services, and as the cannon roar their requiem, and the bells toll their solemn response, the prayers of seventy-six millions in this country, and countless millions in others, will be ascending toward the throne of our Father in Heaven.

Even from the ashes of this dead President we are loath to part. It is impossible to avoid a regret that they could not have found a resting place in the silent city, peopled by his comrades of the civil war, over at Arlington. But his widow and family seem to wish it otherwise, and he is to lie by the side of his parents and children in the cemetery at Canton, his old home.

The Government's Strength.

Nothing could have more satisfactorily demonstrated the strength of republican institutions, as developed in the United States, than the actions of the American people, when, with the unexpected suddenness of a thunder clap from a cloudless sky, the news was flashed over the land that the head of the Government had been stricken down by an assassin. There was a speculative tremor in Wall Street, and everywhere there was an outburst of indignant denunciation of anarchy, the teachings of which were directly responsible for the foul deed. But in all this vast continental Republic there was not a particle of doubt as to the perfect stability of the Government. That the shooting of the President could give the slightest check to the ship of state as she sailed on her way was an idea utterly foreign to the American mind. Men did not argue or discuss the proposition. They did not even think of it. With a supreme confidence that was a stranger to all doubting and fear, the great body of American citizenship knew that although the assassin might die, the Government would live, and move grandly on in the fulfillment of its destiny.

The almost universal demand that has gone up for the wiping out of anarchy was not born of fear. No one believes that the incendiary teachings of the sect could ever influence a sufficient number of people to endanger the Government. The demand has been simply a manifestation of the horror and detestation of a creed which leads to such crimes as the one at Buffalo that has shocked humanity in every quarter of the civilized world. The feeling of a free and beneficent Government is itself a magnificent triumph of civilization. If all government could be destroyed without at the same time destroying civilization, the first thought of mankind would be to restore government in some suitable and desirable form. The condition advocated by the anarchist could not exist for any appreciable length of time. There is not the slightest possibility of the anarchist scheme being successfully carried beyond the point of the mere butchery now and then of some person occupying a high official station. It is to prevent such deeds to the fullest possible extent, and to protect the lives of those who are placed in positions of trust and authority, that the demand for the crushing of anarchy is so earnestly made.

The force of what is here said respecting the strength of our Government becomes the more apparent when we consider the attitude of the Democratic party, which stood in opposition to the late President, and is antagonistic to his successor upon some very important questions of national policy. But it is an opposition which goes merely to the point of what the Government should do respecting those questions, and not one which strikes at the foundations of the Government itself. The Democratic party is prepared to yield the same obedience to the Government that it would with its own administration in power; and it has no desire for power that is not obtained in a lawful and orderly way.

Nothing, we may say with propriety, could have been finer than the course of the Democracy generally during the whole of the tragic period which began

with the fatal wounding of the President. With one voice the great organization, representing more than six million voters, proclaimed his horror at the deed, and prayed for the President's recovery. These prayers would have come up just the same and quite as earnestly if the next in succession had been a Democrat. The members of this party know that even with their opponents in power the American Government is the best on earth, and the only one in which the Democracy is to obtain power in a lawful and orderly way, in the hope and belief of making the Government still better—not by changing its form, but by modifying some features of its policy.

The Times says this with no idea of suggesting a partisan thought. The purpose is simply to emphasize the strength of the American Government, which is the Government of the whole American people regardless of party affiliations and views concerning matters of national policy. This demonstration of national strength (so at variance with the idea which prevails with many that republican government is essentially weak) is one consolation which comes to us even while we are sorrowing over the loss we have sustained. We know that the Republic rests upon sure foundations, which means security, comfort, and happiness both for those now living and for countless generations yet unborn.

Our Merchant Marine.

Speaking of the foreign trade of Hamburg, the greatest commercial city of Continental Europe, "Bradstreet's" states that not a ship carrying the American flag left that port for the United States last month or returned with American goods. This, in the view of the trade journal referred to, is a humiliating circumstance, and especially so because more goods are exported from Hamburg to the United States than from any other country. It is not easy to see where the humiliation comes in. It might as well be claimed that the merchant should feel humiliated when he employs a truckman to haul and deliver a load of goods to a customer.

The opinion seems to prevail largely in some quarters that our goods sold abroad, as well as those imported, should be carried in American bottoms and under the American flag, whether it would be profitable for the people of this country to engage in that business or not. There is a great deal of sentimentality, and not of a very healthy sort, either, in much of the talk going the rounds about how much of our foreign trade is carried in foreign bottoms. For some unaccountable reason it seems to be assumed that because we produce and sell certain things we should also carry them to their destination, and not only this, but that we should also carry what we buy. The two propositions are contradictory of each other, while there is an absence of sound logic and good business sense from both.

Everybody will concede the desirability of having all of our national industries move on apace, and develop in harmonious proportions, subject always to the condition that such development is a natural one. But there is no country on earth in which anything of the kind ever has taken place or ever will. This is simply because no country is equally well adapted for all industries.

Our ocean tonnage is comparatively small, because American capital could be more profitably employed on land. That is a perfectly obvious proposition. And yet there are many people who seem to think that the American merchant marine for the foreign carrying trade should be built up at any cost. The answer to this is that if merchant ships are to be built at the expense of the whole people they should belong to the whole people, and not to a few individuals.

As before remarked, the building of ships in America has been somewhat retarded by the enormous losses realized in other branches of business. It does not follow that ships could not be built and sailed at a profit, but merely that the prospective returns were smaller than those which could be obtained in other pursuits. If a man with a million dollars capital can build a factory and realize twelve per cent upon the venture he is very likely to do so rather than build an ocean steamer and content himself with five or six or seven. There is the explanation in a nutshell.

Of the vessels entering and clearing at Hamburg, thirty-nine were Norwegian, but that does not prove that Norway is more prosperous than the United States. Very far from it. Norway is an exceedingly poor country, and partly from inclination and partly from necessity she engages in the business of carrying goods on the high seas for richer nations.

Just as soon as the conditions are such that the business of ocean carriage becomes approximately as profitable as the leading lines of industry conducted on shore, we will find American capital seeking investment in marine enterprises on a large scale. Everything indicates that the time is rapidly approaching for the shipbuilding industry is more flourishing now than it has been before in many years, with strong indications of still better conditions to come. We need give ourselves no particular distress on this head. If Norway were to send thirty-nine times as many goods there as Norway did, and probably the disproportion was still greater, if Germany is building ships faster than we are, we are manufacturing vastly more goods than she is, and there is a great deal more profit in making the goods than there is in lugging them around the world after they are made. When the profits are equalized we may have no fear but that American energy and acumen will build up our ocean marine in full measure with our requirements.

An Unnecessary Assurance.

It must have been rather a surprise to President Roosevelt to receive from a considerable number of State Governors, without distinction of party, telegraphic assurances that they would stand by and rally around him in his hour of unexpected and heartily regretted greatness. Doubtless it is satisfactory to the new Chief Magistrate to feel that the supporting and rallying of Governors have decided on that line of conduct, and have no disposition to desert him, but what in the name of human sanity was to be expected of them otherwise? All such assurances as they forwarded ought to be quite as unnecessary as they were.

The death or resignation of a President, under our present constitutional system of government, does not involve any essential change of general policy or practice. In the present case Mr.

McKinley and Mr. Roosevelt were nominated for the offices of President and Vice President respectively, at the same time and place, by elected delegates of the party to which both belonged, and which both had been conspicuous and distinguished members for years, and the leaders of which knew them thoroughly and intimately, and had confidence in their ability and loyalty to carry out the policies and purposes of the Republican organization. In that belief they were elected. Mr. McKinley, because his first Administration as President was a guarantee that, if elected, his second would be like the one preceding; Mr. Roosevelt, because, should accident happen to his chief, he was fully trusted to continue the party policy of his predecessor.

In all but details, whose bearing upon the general subject is unimportant, he is certain to do so. If the United States is elected to party governments, as most surely it is, the accession to the Presidency of a Vice President is no more than a change of men. The system runs on with little if any difference. There is, in fact, not the remotest reason why Governors or other perscrutable persons or persons should support or should rally around anybody. The one thing incumbent upon them in common with all other citizens is to keep the peace. Law and custom, backed by the universal sentiment and will of the country, can be depended upon to do the rest.

As the McKeesport lodges of the Amalgamated Association and Federation of Labor had not been notified by Sunday night that the strike was on, they sent their members to believe it and decided to picket the tube works and prevent men from going to work Monday morning. So they gathered at the mills armed with clubs and sections of iron pipe, went upon picket duty at two o'clock in the morning, notified the strikers that all who wished to work would be protected, and gave the pickets their choice between going home and going to the police station. The latter alternative, and when the whistles blew thousands of lately idle men poured into the plant enclosure seeking employment. That marked the close of the strike movement in McKeesport.

The stability of business conditions, as well as of the country and its institutions, were attested yesterday in the course of the stock markets here and abroad. Wall Street and the London market showed the New Zealand products, the uses and value of which are at present not well known outside the colony, and which are being actively endeavored to direct attention to the wonders and beauties of New Zealand, the colony as a tourist's resort.

The menu of the two luncheons at which the Russian sovereign will be the guest of honor in France will be veritable works of art, intended as fitting souvenirs of the memorable occasions.

Mr. Deane, a farmer of the name, will design the tower of the Dunkirk past. The plan most likely to be adopted represents the port of Dunkirk crowded with vessels of all nations. Approaching from the distance, and in an aureole of sunlight, the Russian flag is seen. The author of the menu selected for the Reims feast, handles his subject allegorically. The centre place is occupied by a woman seated on a throne (or, perhaps, a Republican armchair).

Mr. Hicks-Beach's succession to the fatherhood of the British House of Commons has once again brought into prominence the fact, little known perhaps, that the peer who enjoys a similar distinction in the upper house is the Earl of Pembroke, who recently celebrated his eighty-first year, and who, difficult though it may be to believe, succeeded his father in the peerage in which the late Queen ascended the throne, taking his seat some five years later on the day following the attainment of his majority.

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

It is estimated in London that at least 2,000 coronets will be required for the peers and peeresses who will be summoned to attend the coronation of King Edward VII. and the Empress Alexandra, which may be performed as early as the average of about £11 each, the cost for the head-dresses will thus be about £22,000. Were the peers to indulge in gold coronets, the United States would be something like £120,000 for a gold coronet, and £100,000 for a silver one, according to the rank for which it is required, though the duke's coronet is by no means the most expensive. The top price belongs to the head-dress of an earl, because it not only requires the most metal, but also the most work. While silver is the metal now being universally employed for making coronets, it is a silver of special alloy and of greater fineness than that used for ordinary work. Although the price of silver is high, the silver would not amount to a couple of pounds. One peer has decided on a copper coronet, and another on a tin one, and by this economy is very small indeed.

A new company has just been formed at Geneva for the purpose of issuing accident assurance policies to Alpine guides. The plan is not absolutely an innovation. Since 1855 the Swiss, Italian, and German Alpine Clubs have all made arrangements with insurance companies to insure guides to insure themselves for the season; and the three guides who perished on the Dent Blanche in the great accident of 1899, Zurburgen, Furrer, and Vignier, were actually insured, the two former for £100 and the latter for 100 francs. What is wanted, however, is an extension of this scheme, which would enable a climber to insure his guides for a particular ascent, just as he can insure himself for a particular railway journey. It is estimated that the average premium in the "Revue Alpine" for the premium of a franc per climb should be sufficient for a policy of 4,000 francs. This, of course, is a very small sum, and the Alpine clubs are taking out for all climbs, easy and dangerous alike, but the Alpine clubs are probably not strong enough to enforce a rule to that effect.

The New Zealand Government has appointed a trade commissioner to travel the world in search of new markets for New Zealand produce. The gentleman sent is J. Graham Gow, who, prior to going to New Zealand, was in the colony gathering the fullest information possible regarding the products in the country available for export. He will go in the first instance to South Africa, and subsequently to England, the Continent, and the United States, where he will be opening presents, to direct attention to some product of which New Zealand has a surplus. In this way it is hoped to find some altogether new outlets for the produce of New Zealand. The products, the uses and value of which are at present not well known outside the colony, and which are being actively endeavored to direct attention to the wonders and beauties of New Zealand, the colony as a tourist's resort.

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THE SCIENTISTS.

The problem of utilizing the sun's energy is the subject of an article by Prof. Thurston in "Cassier's Magazine" for August. He points out that in spite of the enormous deposits of coal remaining untouched by the hand of man, the globe, within a few generations at most, some other energy than that of combustion of fossil fuel must be relied upon to do the work of the civilized world. He speaks of the heat in the earth, and of the energy of water power, and shows that the energy capable of use in the area drained by the Mississippi River, for instance, may be taken at about 250,000 horse power per square mile, but that such figures are of little value, as the available water power must be calculated from the minimum volume under easily utilisable heads, the six inches per mile fall of the Mississippi with the exception of the three small waterfalls—being of no use whatever. It is pointed out that the sun's power and tidal power in a few words, and then devotes his article to the consideration of the possibility of converting the heat of the sun into mechanical energy by some direct means.

He refers to the sun's rays as the basis of the Centennial Exhibition in 1876, and the figures quoted are interesting. It would appear that with Mr. Ericsson's concentration apparatus, during nine hours per day, an average of fully 3.5 feet of water per minute can be extracted for each square foot of area presented perpendicularly to the sun's rays in all latitudes between the equator and 45 degrees of latitude. Theoretically, this works out to 8.2 horse power for an area of 100 feet. It appears that there is a rainfall region extending from the equator to the coast of Africa to Mongolia, 9,000 miles in length, and nearly 1,000 miles wide. Besides the North African deserts, this region includes the southern coast of the Mediterranean, east of the Gulf of Cades, Upper Egypt, and the western coast of the Red Sea, part of Syria, the eastern part of the countries watered by the Euphrates and Tigris, Eastern Arabia, the greater part of Persia, the extreme western part of China, Tibet, India, Mongolia, the Western Hemisphere, Lower California, the tableland of Mexico and Guatemala, and the west coast of South America, suffer from continuous intense radiant heat for a distance of more than 2,000 miles.

Calculations based upon the assumption that one horse power could be developed for every 100 square feet exposed to solar radiation would lead one to enormous figures if applied to the area above mentioned. For the purpose of example, however, Mr. Ericsson estimated that a single mile in width, along the southern western coast of America, the southern coast of the Mediterranean, both sides of the alluvial plain of the Nile in Upper Egypt, both sides of the Euphrates and Tigris for a distance of 1,000 miles, the Persian Gulf, and finally a strip also a mile wide along the rainless portions of the Red Sea above alluded to. The aggregate length of these strips of land, selected on account of their being accessible to water, is 25,000 miles. The area covered would be about 25,000,000 square feet, and on the assumption that 100 square feet could produce one horse power during an average of nine hours per day, we are led to the conclusion that by suitable machinery, 2,250,000 engines, each of 100 horse power, could be kept working by utilizing only that heat which is now wasted on the assumed small fraction of similar land extending along some of the water fronts of the sun-bathed earth.

According to Prof. Thurston, this figure has been confirmed by recent experiments at Pasadena, in California, where it was stated that Ericsson's efficiency was in some cases as high as 20 per cent. The apparatus used in California was a truncated conical mirror, 33 feet 6 inches in diameter at the top and 25 feet at the bottom, which concentrates the rays of the sun received upon its 1,788 facets at a focus, where a boiler is placed. The boiler is worked by a steam engine. The whole mass is moved by clockwork and automatically held in its position by a system of gears. The boiler, which is carried on the same frame and moves with the mirror, is 15 feet in diameter, and contains about 10 cubic feet of water and 8 cubic feet of steam space. Pressure held maintained at 25 pounds per square inch. The apparatus is said to be of ten horse power, but Prof. Thurston remarks that the reported figures are in consistent with this rating.

According to the report of the British Consul General at Marseille, artificial indigo is killing the natural product on the French market. The article is already regulating prices. The Badische Company have for two years been making indigo in Germany, and the Hoechst Farbwerke are manufacturing synthetic indigo by an entirely new process. Artificial indigo is classed for customs duty with natural indigo, and since goods dyed with natural indigo are sold at higher prices than those dyed with artificial indigo, the latter are sold at similar prices to goods dyed with natural indigo. Lyons dyers of natural and woolen goods are today in indigo say that natural indigo has been ousted from many dye works, especially since artificial indigo has just been produced by crushing. Small dyers favor synthetic indigo, because they can buy small quantities as required, and their prices do not fluctuate. But as the vegetable dye gives more solidly to the cloth, it will likely be used by the better tailors. Dr. Calmette of Lille is said to have patented a process for extracting indigo from the leaves of the plant. The three methods produced by the more primitive technology. It is curious that the French Government has just passed a law to abolish a rule under which indigo tending in the importation of artificial indigo must be guaranteed to be manufactured by the "old" process—a serious restriction. In view of the many new processes recently introduced. The request has been complied with, and certificates will be issued after August 1st. Under the consular report on Frankfort-on-Main for 1900, it appears that the Badische Company have produced 12,000,000 marks for the purpose of enlarging the production of artificial indigo and reducing its cost.

WHEN GRABBERS DISAGREE.

There is a pretty quarrel brewing among the ship subsidy mongers, which will probably terminate in them taking each other by the ears. On one side are the advocates of the original Hannaford bill, and on the other the representatives of the ship subsidy bill, who believe that it is a patriotic duty to grab Government bounties whenever possible, take the position that the grabbing should be restricted to the owners of the vessels that carry cargoes, and thus freeze out the owners of fast passenger steamers, especially when such steamers are not built in this country. The fact that the bounty grabbers are now fighting among themselves will, no doubt, result in each side telling some of the other that they are wrong, and the people who are expected to foot the bill will be thoroughly informed by each side of the other's position. The other is in no need of Government aid. This should enable Congress to quickly reach its conclusion as to which side is right in its contention regarding the other, and that the doors of the Treasury should be thrown open to both sides.

RAILROADING THE CASE.

The clique had such a smooth run of control over the situation that it was struck with surprise that Rear Admiral Howison should be rejected as a member of the Court of Enquiry.

Why in the name of common justice was he ever appointed? All that was brought out before the Court was known at the time of his selection. His record was so bad that it was almost incredible. The Secretary thought that Howison would do, for he was regarded by the clique as a man capable of putting aside his prejudices, and this in face of the fact that he would be excused under similar conditions from justice. A big pocket or a chicken thief. The whole affair smacks of a confident belief on the part of the clique that they could railroad the case to their liking.—Detroit Free Press.

CALDERON CARLISLE DEAD.

The well-known Attorney Succumbs to Appendicitis at Asheville. Calderon Carlisle, the well-known attorney of this city, died yesterday morning at Asheville, N. C., of appendicitis. The body will be brought to this city Wednesday morning and conveyed to the family residence, 122 1/2 Street. Arrangements for the funeral have not yet been completed. Mr. Carlisle went to Asheville early in the summer and was visiting his brother-in-law, ex-Representative Richmond Pearson. Within ten days past a letter was received here from Mr. Carlisle saying he was feeling better than ever before in his life. On September 8 appendicitis developed. A telegram was received by Mr. Pearson, last Saturday, to the effect that two operations had been performed and that the patient was critically ill. A second telegram arrived Sunday giving the information that Dr. Pope, a specialist from New York, had been called in consultation, but that the condition of Mr. Carlisle was such that the physicians had abandoned hope. The news of his death early yesterday morning proved a painful shock to his unusually wide circle of friends here.

Calderon Carlisle was born about fifty years ago at the Carlisle home, on the north side of D Street between Third and Fourth Streets, this city. He was a son of James Mandeville Carlisle, one of the most distinguished lawyers who ever practiced at the National Capital. Calderon Carlisle, in his early years, attended the school conducted by Mr. Wright, on Indiana Avenue. In 1868 he entered the sophomore class of St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., and graduated with highest honors in July, 1871. After a year or two spent in Europe he began the study of law in his father's office. Upon the death of his father Mr. Carlisle was appointed attorney for the British embassy. He also served as counsel for many other foreign Governments before the several claims commissions. He was a member of the board of governors of the Metropolitan Club for years. Mr. Carlisle's wife was Miss Kate Thibault, formerly of New York. They had three children, the son, James Mandeville Carlisle, recently graduated from Yale, and Miss Mary Carlisle, who is now married to Mr. L. M. Curry, formerly Minister to Spain. Mrs. Burghwin, wife of the general counsel of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Pittsburgh, is his half-sister. Mrs. Carlisle and the two children were with Mr. Carlisle when he died.

WELCOME TO THE CEAR.

The Municipality of Pierrefonds Votes an Address. PARIS, Sept. 16.—The Municipality of Pierrefonds has voted an address of welcome to the Czar and President Loubet. Councillor Labryere, a distinguished writer, who abstained from voting, will send a special message to Count Tolstoy. The castle at Compiegne will be opened to everybody on Monday night after the Czar leaves. Picards against the Czar, which had been posted at Compiegne, Attichy and Meux, were immediately removed.

M. Calvaux, the Minister of Finance, will be the only member of the Cabinet remaining in Paris tomorrow. The only toast of political significance will be responded to at the luncheon on Saturday after the review at Betheny.

POLITICAL COMMENT.

Will Mr. Croker question each one of his stewards sharply as to the use he has made of his talents while his master has been away in a far country?—New York Herald.

The assassin's trial should be as private and as brief as possible.—New York World.

It is gratifying to learn that there is to be no inordinate delay in the trial of the man whose foul crime has thrown the nation into mourning. The trial is indicated by the grand jury tomorrow and tried on September 23. A short shift and a long rope are his due.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

It will, perhaps, be set down as remarkable in future encyclopedias that the most incomprehensible outburst of savagery in the first year of the twentieth century should have occurred in the first and freest Republic of the world.—Philadelphia Record.

Admiral Howison was "eused" on service on the Court of Enquiry convened at the request of Admiral Schley, and it is impossible to say who is the most pleased thereof.—Hawkins.

The pension question seems to constitute about all the politics of the G. A. R.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The leadership, which was in William McKim yesterday, is in Theodore Roosevelt today. The Government is a people that called them up to do its work.—Detroit Free Press.

Most of the pension legislation passed by Congress was enacted for political purposes. If there had been no question of party advantage involved a pension system would have been created which would have protected the interests of the pensioners from the vagaries of party politics. Instead of that the pension system and pension legislation have been employed as a means of political expediency, and the harvest has been extravagance, corruption and demoralization.

The wrecking of a national bank is a crime against the community which calls for swift and exemplary punishment. If it is true that indictments were found last Wednesday against Seventh National Bank of Boston, and if the same or other alleged offenders would be—New York Herald.

The country has ceased to take much interest in Grand Army politics, but General Sickles has been making a public scandal that attracted wide attention. The failure of his plans is therefore gratifying and it may be hoped that he will have a salutary effect.—Philadelphia Times.

Let anarchy and all those whose open creed is known to be the murder of officials of any Government be made exceptions to the general rule of extending protection to the citizen, and anarchy will be speedily stamped out of this nation. Extermination, and not expulsion, is the only cure for anarchy.—New Orleans States.

A few of the anarchists now living in this country have been imported by manufacturers and corporations on the supposition that they would do more good than work for less than American workmen.—Indianapolis News.

Anarchists are opposed to all law; their aim is to destroy it. But when their seditious utterances bring them into trouble, they are quick enough to claim the protection of the very laws they would destroy. They are quick enough to demand their monstrous theories to be tried.—Portland Argus.

One of the most vociferous organs of the theory that trade follows the flag looks solemnly at the latest news of Cuban trade and then berates the Cubans for their "ingratitude." That explains the statistics. The Cubans continue to buy more goods from Europe than from the United States because they are "ungrateful. Wretched people! But what becomes of the theory?—Springfield Republican.

With the death of the President should come additional despatch in framing laws to suppress the anarchist movement. Meanwhile, there should be great diligence in hunting out those who were back of Calogosa.—Philadelphia Item.

DEATH OF BISHOP WHIPPLE.

The Faithful "Apostle to the Indians" Passes Away. ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 16.—Bishop Henry B. Whipple, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, died at 4 o'clock this morning, at his home in Fairbault, Minn. There was no more picturesque figure, no finer Christian gentleman, no more indefatigable and faithful worker on the bench of American Bishops than Henry Benjamin Whipple, the "Apostle to the Indians," who lived and died a "Straight Tongue," because in all the long years of his association with them he had never deceived them, beguiled them with false